

UCHIDA PROVED OUR
CASE, SENATE VIEWStatement Only Made It Clear
That Tokio Intends to
Hold Shantung.

WILSON LETTER "SEVERE"

Served Further to Expose
Japan's Methods and to
Point U. S. Duty.

Special Despatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—President Wilson's statement in reply to an explanation of the Japanese Foreign Minister's explanation of Tokio's attitude regarding Shantung was the subject of animated discussion in Senate circles to-day. The President insists that during the discussion in Paris there was no acquiescence by the United States or in its behalf in the arrangements forced upon China by Japan in 1915 and 1918.

The United States never assented to the demands forced upon China and to which China gave a reluctant acceptance because she was not in position to defend herself against them. The President has insisted, in his conversations with Senators in the last fortnight, that a statement would be forthcoming from Japan in the near future which would make perfectly clear that Japan would not seek to evacuate the great province of Shantung, through the words of the Japanese Foreign Minister, it left the matter still so ambiguous as to point to it as the verification of his promise, was completed to issue his own statement in order that there should be no misunderstanding.

Conduct in Korea Cited.

"Japan's whole conduct in China," said one member of the Foreign Relations Committee, "follows the lines of her treatment of Korea, where at every step toward absorption of that country she protested her purpose to preserve and protect Korean integrity and independence. She fought China in 1895 to insure Korean independence, and then gradually imposed her control step by step, until finally she absorbed the country. The story of her aggressions in Outer and Inner Mongolia, and in Manchuria, is the same and now Shantung is illustrating the same methods."

Senator Norris (Neb.), who helped make Shantung an issue in connection with the discussion of the peace terms said:

"The Japanese Government statement shows that Japan not only intends to retain Shantung, but expects ultimately to control all China. Her conduct is parallel with her course in Korea. Japan professed great anxiety to preserve the integrity of Korea every time another step was taken toward strengthening her control, and these representations were continued to the very time Japan threw off the mantle and took over Korea without reservation. The Japanese statement is almost conclusive proof of intent to do in China what she did in Korea. In the statement Japan says:

"She is quite willing to restore to China the whole territory in question and to enter upon negotiations with the Government at Peking as the arrangement necessary to give effect to that pledge."

Japan Should Go Home.

"If Japan desires to restore Shantung to China all she has to do is to go home. No negotiations are necessary. If she does not intend to 'claim any rights which affect the territorial sovereignty of China in the Province of Shantung' a decisive and the only honorable way is to withdraw from Shantung. Japan claims that her troops will be withdrawn upon arrangements being arrived at between Japan and China for the restitution of Kiao Chiao. Everybody knows that when this arrangement is reached it will be an arrangement entirely devised by Japan, that will give Japan control of the situation.

Senator Moses's Views.

Senator Moses (N. H.) said:

"It must be kept in mind that there have been two statements of the Japanese position, one by Baron Uchida, the other by the leader of the Parliamentary opposition in Japan. The opposition leader's statement, as I understand it, indicates that the Shantung question may be an issue in the next Japanese election, and that the result may overturn the present Government's policy. The opposition, as I construe it, is protesting against the relinquishment of any of the Japanese privileges in China, the surrender of what it regards as the fruits of Japan's victorious war. To put it euphemistically there is apparent a mild contradiction among the Japanese statements themselves. There is nothing to indicate that the Japanese intend to relinquish their imperialistic policy.

As for the President's statement I can only say that the President once said he had kept us out of war."

Japan Control Complete.

"Uchida talks about restoring sovereignty. To restore sovereignty and retain the economic rights covered by the treaty of 1915, or even the rights covered by the agreement with the President, would give Japan complete control over Shantung, not merely Kiao Chiao but Shantung. The mining rights, the railroad rights, the concession as to certain territory to be selected by Japan together with the other rights covered by these reservations would enable Japan completely to dominate Shantung. The President said better than any one else, since his experience as disclosed in this morning's statement that there is only one thing to do with reference to Shantung if we would keep our honor, and that is to have the affair straightened out now.

"What would be the effect of this settlement of which Uchida talks and even of which the President speaks. In the first place it would give control to Japan of the only strong naval base left to China upon the Yellow Sea. It would give her control of the Tientsin-Hankow line with its terminus at Tientsin, which line connects with the Tientsin-Peking line giving Japan all means of cutting off communication between Peking and the Yangtze Valley.

"Japan already has and has been long prior to the treaty at Versailles occupying and controlling Shantung. She has already forced her leased territory northward, and she is now practically in control of the economic resources of Shantung. Some 16,000 of her citizens have been sent into that territory. She is dominating the civil institutions at the present time in different parts of Shantung. I said the President was severe with Uchida. Perhaps I should have said in view of the facts that he was unusually mild."

on record as stating that he did all he could to oppose Japan's Shantung plans. Secretary Lansing before the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate during his first hearing made it clear that he was even more opposed to the Shantung deal than the President. Mr. Lansing apparently believed that if the President had refused to surrender Shantung to Japanese threats the Tokio Government would nevertheless have signed the treaty and that the Chinese would have signed too. The Secretary made this clear in his testimony.

"It was suggested to-day in official circles that China might still hope for redress by appealing to the council of the League of Nations later on. But the Chinese point out that Japan's forcible conquest in China is the result of secret treaties between Tokio and the European Powers, and that consequently the league council would be 'stacked' against her from the start. All the Powers that made secret treaties with Japan, especially Great Britain, which scrupulously follows all treaty obligations, would necessarily side with Japan, the Chinese contend.

From the viewpoint of international morality, the Chinese ask why Japan should be allowed to keep China's economic rights provided she gives back other possible concessions such as sovereignty, etc. In other words, why should it be sufficient for Japan to give back 'part of the stolen goods and keep the rest?' Officials here frankly admit that this argument is unanswerable.

GRIP OF JAPAN ON
SHANTUNG "LASTING"Washington Diplomats Point
to Tokio Statements.

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WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Japan's announcement of policy with regard to Shantung is entirely unsatisfactory to China and fulfills the predictions of diplomats here that the Tokio Government would merely give the world a cleverly phrased pronouncement which when analyzed means maintaining a lasting grip on the richest of the Chinese provinces.

According to the statement of Viscount Uchida, the Japanese Foreign Minister, and according to the statements of Baron Makino and Viscount Chinda made to President Wilson in Paris, the Japanese Government really agrees to nothing which will give Shantung back to its rightful owners and furthermore deliberately announces a determination to keep Chinese economic rights in this Chinese territory.

The essence of Japan's policy, according to diplomats here, is found in that part of President Wilson's statement, which said:

"In the conference of April 30 last, where this matter was brought to a conclusion among the heads of the principal allied and associated Powers, the Japanese delegates, Baron Makino and Viscount Chinda, in reply to a question put by me, said that Japan was willing to hand back the Shantung peninsula in full sovereignty to China, retaining only the economic privileges granted to Germany under the unequal conditions at Tientsin."

From China's Viewpoint.

The crux of the matter, according to the Chinese, is the phrase "economic privileges." Japan, it is explained, says in effect that she will forcibly take China's properties and divert them to her own use, but that China may still call the properties hers. With exquisite Oriental politeness Japan says: "I will take your pocketbook and spend the proceeds for myself, but you, China, may call the pocketbook yours."

Every official and every diplomat in Washington fully realizes that the economic rights in Shantung constitute the "milk of the coconut" and that by keeping these rights, Japan merely returns an empty shell to the Chinese. These rights include use of the Kiao-Chau Tientsin Railway, which dominates the province, as it is the only means of communication; the invaluable iron and coal mines, worth billions, and such other privileges as mean military and economic power to Japan at the expense of China and the rest of the world.

So long as Japan obtains these rights, which are of the greatest practical value, what remains in the province in their own way and incidentally may console themselves with the realization that all these vitally important economic rights which Japan possesses are legally Chinese. To quote one official, the Chinese may call them all hers and they come under her sovereignty provided she will not interfere with Japan's exploitation of them.

President Wilson's supplementary statement is taken here to mean that he sees clearly through Japanese finesse in this matter, but the President in Paris took the position that this Japanese aggression could not be helped and that Japan's threats to interfere with the League of Nations made it necessary for justice and principle to be surrendered to Tokio. Friends of the President, however, point out that no one is more keenly sensitive over this flagrant violation of principle than the President himself. The President has in fact gone



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Office Coats, \$1.50, \$2.00 & \$3.00

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SENATORS INDIGNANT.

Senator Lodge is understood to believe that the Uchida statement is not worth a step and that other Republican Senators are indignant at the attempt of some persons to make it appear that the Japanese have really given back Shantung to the Chinese.

Few here really expected Japan to make any real concessions. The Japanese Government wants to maintain its grip on the invaluable military and economic resources of Shantung as much as Germany wanted to keep control of Alsace-Lorraine. It is pointed out, and Japan's future policy of domination in China is to the exclusion of competition from other nations demands these rights. The Japanese navy and Japanese shipbuilding depend on the Shantung mines as much as the German army depended on the mines of Alsace-Lorraine.

The statement of the Japanese delegates in Paris that Japan intended to keep these economic rights is regarded as at least frank and definite. But the point made in the United States Senate is that there is no need for the American people to go on record as endorsing this flagrant act of injustice and aggression by signing the treaty until this feature, so far as the United States is concerned, is eliminated. By stating out the Shantung provision America removes the stain from her international relations. It is contended, regardless of whether the other Powers endorse the Shantung provision or not.

WAR WITCH SINKS SCHOONER.

Steamship Rescues 7 Persons in Collision on Atlantic Ocean.
HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 7.—Capt. W. B. Bennett of the British steamship War Witch reported by radio today that his vessel had collided at sea with the three-masted schooner Galla. The message gave the names of seven persons as rescued. These were presumably from the schooner, which is believed to have sunk. The collision occurred in latitude 46° 22' longitude 55° 35', while the War Witch was en route from this port for Sydney. The Galla was from France.

The saved were L. Hopla, C. L. Nay, H. X. Castels and J. Cuvelier, passengers, and J. Crequet, A. Donias and M. Lacroix, seamen.

GEN. MARCH URGES
\$900,000,000 ARMYProposes Regular Establishment
of 510,000 and Compulsory Training.

COURSE OF THREE MONTHS

Youths of 19 Would Be Called
Up at Periods Best Suited
to Them.

Special Despatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—A shudder ran through the Senate Military Subcommittee to-day when Gen. March, Chief of Staff, said the total cost of the army reorganization embodied in the War Department's bill would be approximately \$900,000,000 a year. This, as the Senators saw it, was the cost of America's future participation in world politics and her contribution to the League of Nations' burdens.

The testimony of Gen. March marked the first day of hearings on the combination of pending bills now before the committee looking to the reform of army and War Department organization, the reorganization of the system of peace time recruitment, the creation of a separate air service and universal military training.

The bill which the Department has presented, said Gen. March, "proposes an army organization completely different from that provided under existing law. It provides for the creation as a part of the permanent military establishment of entirely new services and corps from those understood to constitute an army under the pre-war statutes."

Gen. March explained that in the course of America's participation in the war the War Department had been reorganized from top to bottom, and that it was on the basis of this transformation incident to the great emergency that the bill now before the committee was drafted. "The crystallization of these changes," he said, "was evident from the outset."

Gen. March said, "that we must create a military policy which would not permit of our being found in the defenseless state which confronted us when we entered the world war in 1917."

The universal military training feature of the proposed law, Gen. March said, like many other provisions of the measure, is based on the experience of the late struggle. This applied with the same force to the apparently brief period of intensive training, three months, proposed by the General Staff as adequate for the upbuilding of the reserve.

Gen. March explained that the special committee which he had directed should work out a scheme of universal training first had fixed upon eleven months as a necessary period. When it was found that this would not be acceptable they had scaled it down to seven months of training, but he had disregarded these recommendations in view of the results shown in American army camps in war time and in the results in the field of action and recommended three months of the most intensive sort of training as wholly adequate. He explained that youths of nineteen years coming into the service would be taken at different times

throughout a nine months period of each year to the existing camp locations for training.

College and technical school students would go to camp in the midsummer months of the calendar year in which their nineteenth birthday occurred; the draftees from the cotton States at such a period as the South's great product did not require their attention, and the men of the wheat and corn belts at other times so as not to interfere with their proper application to industry, and outside these classes other groups would go. It was planned to bring all into camp in three periods of three months each which would least embarrass their civilian employments and least interfere with education.

Field Army of Five Corps.
Gen. March then turned to the question of general organization of the field army of the United States as projected. He said that twenty infantry divisions and one cavalry division were proposed as the combat basis of the field army, these units being aggregated in five corps of four infantry divisions each, with the required cavalry contingent. The staff organization of all units, both as to form and numerical strength, would follow lines indicated by field experiences in France.

The difference between the standing army of 510,000 men and the field army of 1,150,000 men is accomplished by cutting off at the bottom," Gen. March said. He explained that the company strength of the various units could be exactly such as to permit of the assimilation of the men from training camps into the greater force without disruption or without creation of any new organization in the first field force. "We had planned for the maximum strength under the bill to furnish one full field army," he said.

Under the proposed law the President would have complete control of the whole scheme of assignments and details of officers, non-commissioned officers and men in the fighting force. It was said that the rigid status of the law forbade reorganization without Congressional sanction, a frequent cause of delay and embarrassment. The proposed law made all this more elastic, Gen. March said.

Freilingshagen Has Doubts.

Senator Freilingshagen (N. J.) questioned Gen. March's views as to the present state of the public mind in regard to adoption of universal military training. He said he feared there was serious opposition to such a plan, and now despite his own support and acquiescence in the general theory of military service, Gen. March thought the experience of the country with the selective draft law had been sufficiently satisfactory to justify it in the minds of the people.

The substitution of promotion by selection in all grades except from second lieutenant to first lieutenant, Gen. March told the committee, was an innovation which he believed would benefit the service. He said that heretofore all objection to the substitution of promotion by selection for seniority had come from the army itself, but that even in the face of it, the justice of such an organization and the value of adopting this principle was undeniable. Gen. March said that Theodore Roosevelt had praised it; that the navy already has it and that it is even now the law in the case of advances from field to general rank.

"Will it not afford opportunity for the exercise of favoritism and the intrusion of politics into army organization?" asked Senator Freilingshagen.

"I think not," replied Gen. March. "The scheme starts from the grade of second lieutenant. Men of that grade hardly can have been said to have found their status and seniority will govern the first promotion. A final board of five officers up to whom all recommendations must come will be the judges of the officers to be promoted. In the

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Keeps Officers More Alert.

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"But the logic boards do not think so," insisted Gen. March. "They take into consideration gallantry in action, efficiency, regularity of habits, temperaments and all those things. An officer to achieve promotion under this system has to be 'on his toes' all the time if he does not want to drop back into the rank."

"It means efficiency and attention to duty, and when it becomes perfectly evident, according to examination by local boards, that a man cannot be advanced, and the board of review holds him, then automatically the officer will be retired. If there is anything against his record, like dishonorable conduct, cowardice or disloyalty, he will not be retired; he will be dismissed the service. But the main of clear record who is not efficient enough to win promotion will be retired."

Gen. March was questioned in regard to the National Guard. He said there was no intention to do away with the National Guard, but it was anticipated that under the present system of federalization it would be retained. He was uncertain as to the course to be pursued with youths reaching the age for training camp who had anticipated the draft by entering the National Guard. Evidently the law framers had overlooked this possible contingency.

Then Gen. March reached the question of the cost of the proposed army reorganization. He said the cost of the annual training of the reserve called to the colors had been estimated at a maximum cost of approximately \$94,000,000. The maintenance of the regular establishment would be approximately \$791,000,000, so that roughly speaking the total cost of the proposed military organization would be nearly \$900,000,000.

"And what was the cost of maintaining the army before the war?" asked Chairman Wadsworth (N. Y.) of the committee.

"It was for the two years immediately preceding the entrance of the United States into the war \$240,000,000 annually, replied Gen. March.

AMERICAN SHIP DISABLED.

Mount Baker, Off Halifax, Appeals for Assistance.
HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 7.—The American motor ship Mount Baker, bound from New York to Liverpool, is disabled at sea and flashing radio calls for assistance, according to the marine intelligence office here.

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